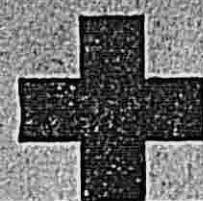




# THE ANTIOCH NEWS.



\$1.50 PER YEAR.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

VOL. XXXI. NO. 1

## LETTER FROM CAMP LOGAN

Ben Cobb Sends Interesting Letter To The Folks Here At Home

WANTS TO GET INTO FRAY

Following is a letter received by Mrs. Chas. Cobb, from her son Ben, who is at Camp Logan, in which he expresses a strong desire to get into the fighting and help to clean up the Hun.

Camp Logan  
Aug. 12, 1918

Dear Folks:

Just received your most welcomed letter and as usual glad to hear from you, also glad you are all well, as I am glad to say I am feeling myself again. Am glad to hear the boys are fine. So Ed and Andrew are on their way over seas. I wish I was with them, instead of staying down here drilling recruits, but I guess somebody has got to do it. We are getting along fine with them. I think we will have a good bunch of soldiers out of them, when we do go over, which is supposed to be soon, but I am afraid it will be sometime as our division is going to be formed here, and there has got to be two more of Infantry Regiments formed yet, as we are four Regiments of Infantry in a Division, so all about thirty thousand men in a Division.

See, I'll say army life agrees with Ed, he has got me beat just now as I only weigh about 165 lbs. Just before we came here I weighed 171 lbs., but this hot sun and work has taken it off, and not feeling very good for a while tipped.

Yes, I bet Andrew was anxious to get started. You see it didn't take so long to get truck drivers in shape, all they have to learn is the army truck and a few other little things, but in our branch it takes months to teach a new man all the stunts and get him in shape to stand hardships, which they surely have to stand when an Infantry man goes to the front line trenches, he is usually up there for 20 days and all that time he is unable to undress. You might say he has a gun in his hands all the time, and on the alert expecting an attack at any moment. So he must be ready to spring to his feet and up and at them. Of course they sleep, if not on guard and that is usually done in the day time, as all work is done at night.

The boys are surely smashing them up in good shape over there just now and everything looks very good, but remember it is a long way to Berlin. If they can only keep them a moving the way they are now I think they will be in Germany before snow falls, but I look for the Hun to make a big stand before long on the old Hindenburg line. If they do they had better look out for the Yanks are "Berlin bound," and it is going to take a big thing to stop them. We have a song we sing, entitled "The Stars and Stripes will float over Germany" and it looks as though they were on their way.

Tell Dad I don't think I care to sell my gun for a while. You think you are having hot weather, well you are, but we have it about that hot every day. It is always around 100 in the shade and no shade.

Am so glad mother is standing it so well, tell her to keep it up, and above all don't worry about us, for she has a bigger battle to fight than us boys, with four of us in it. I know the folks at home have a harder time (I mean worry more about the war) than the boys that are in it, for a soldier doesn't worry about himself, if he worries, it is about the folks at home. Once in a while we find a chicken hearted fellow but he soon gets over that. And I understand when they hit that line, they never think about themselves. If they think at all it is of their dear folks at home and at the zero hour (that is just before they go over the top) they shake hands with their comrades next to them and over the top with a "Hip, Hip Hurray and give the Hun, Hell."

I sure am anxious to get over there and help give them a little of that good old fighting. They will think of dealing with something before they get through. I'm close now as it is, I had a close call from you love.

Ben.

## The New Liberty Loan Interest Rate

Secretary McAdoo has definitely announced that the fourth Liberty loan bonds will bear 4 1/4 per cent interest.

The secretary has been insistent that the government interest rate should be stabilized at 4 1/4 per cent. He points out that a raise in the rate of interest of only one-fourth of 1 per cent on \$10,000,000,000 of government bonds would mean an annual increase of \$25,000,000 in interest charges, and that this money would have to be raised by increased taxation and paid by the people of the country. It would not be paid by one class only, because there are consumption as well as other kinds of taxes and the consumption taxes reach every class of people.

"As an intelligent people," said Secretary McAdoo during the third Liberty loan campaign, "we should now make a stand for the financing of our government during the period of this war at a stabilized rate of interest, say at 4 1/4 per cent annum, so that all business and all investments may be adjusted to that basis, and so that we ourselves may protect ourselves against successively increased rates of interest on government loans."

Neither our patriotism nor our support of the Liberty loans are measured in fractions of per cent.

## The County Ring

A vote for L. J. Yager on Sept. 11, for County Clerk will mean a vote against the "County Ring" that has had Lake county in its grip for more than twenty-five years. In his canvass of the voters of the county he finds that nine out of every ten men are with him on this proposition to the finish and are helping him in his campaign. Is it not time we as a county put a business man in this office who will "cut out" politics and ring rule and establish this office on a new footing. Get out and vote for progress on next Wednesday at the primaries.

## All Men Between 18-45 Must Register

All men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five will be required to register next Thursday. In district No. 2, which includes Antioch, the places of registration will be in all the voting precincts, the same as is used on primary day.

## HIGHWAY NOTICE

### Public Letting of Road Work

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned officials of the Town of Antioch, at the Town Hall, in Antioch, at 3 o'clock p. m., Thursday, Sept. 12, 1918, for the gravelling of the following roads:

The Pikeville road from near the center of Section 8, 46-10 northerly and easterly for a distance of three fourths of a mile, more or less.

Antioch-Fox Lake Road from near the Grim School on the north line of Section 19, southerly to the Grass Lake Road, a distance of nearly three-fourths of a mile.

Said improvement shall consist of furnishing, delivering and spreading pit-run gravel, using three (3) cubic yards per linear rod of road.

Each bidder will state in his proposal the name and location of the pit from which he proposes to furnish gravel.

Right is reserved to increase or diminish amount of work to be done to the extent of twenty (20) per cent as conditions may be found to warrant.

Each bidder shall tender with his bid for each road a certified check of fifty (\$50.00) dollars, made payable to the Town Clerk of the Town of Antioch, as a guarantee that if awarded contract he will promptly enter into contract and file a good and sufficient bond.

Work shall begin within ten (10) days after the awarding of contract, and shall be completed by December 15, 1918. Work shall be performed in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the County Superintendent of Highways, and to his entire satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of and under the direction of the Commissioner of Highways of Antioch. Monthly payments of eighty-five (85) per cent of the amount of completed work as estimated by the County Superintendent of Highways will be allowed, except where said monthly estimates may be less than one-fifth of the amount of contract.

Dated at Antioch, Illinois, this 24th day of August A. D., 1918.

Frank Dunn,  
Commissioner of Highways.

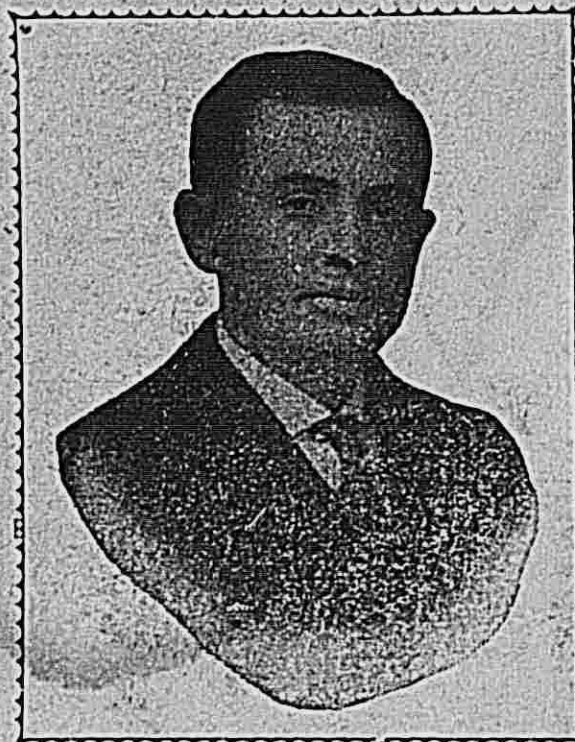
C. F. Richards,  
Town Clerk.

Charles E. Russell,  
Co. Supt. of Highways.

## WILLIAM A. ROSING, CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY TREASURER

Why You Should Support a Home Candidate at This Time for This Important Office

IT IS YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY



In six more days the primary will be over and the voters of Lake county will have made the choice of the men who are to serve at the helm of the County's business for the next four years. The most important office to be filled at this time is that of County Treasurer, and Antioch has the man for the place. William A. Rosing, Antioch's candidate for the office is the only candidate from the western part of the county, and to us folks out here he is the only fellow in the race.

A Waukegan politician during a call at this office a few days ago asked "Why is this man Rosing coming so strong?" and in reply we cited the following reasons.

First—That he is a thoroughgoing business man who has made a success of his own affairs and is therefore qualified to handle the finances of the county.

Second—That he has, all the way through, conducted a clean, honest campaign, preferring rather to stand on his own merits than to cast reflections on his opponents.

Third—That he has promised the county that he will place the county's money in safe depositories and to obtain the highest rate of interest that is possible.

Fourth—Because he is an all around, dependable fellow who lives up to his word in every respect.

And lastly he has gained the confidence of the people by his fair, just and above-board dealings. That's why he is so popular, and that's why we, out here in Western Lake County want him to be our representative at the County Seat.

This is a four handed fight that must be settled next Wednesday, and every voter in Antioch should support our own home candidate. If he is successful in winning the nomination, and it is generally conceded that he will be, Antioch will have reason to be proud of her candidate, and of the clear and unblemished record that he will leave behind when his term of office shall have expired.

## Children Running Coaster Wagons Take Warning

In view of the fact that the children in various parts of the village are becoming very indiscrete in the use of the sidewalks for the running of coaster wagons, improvised coasters, bicycles, etc. We have been called upon to mention the fact that there is a village ordinance which prohibits the use of these vehicles upon the walks. (This ordinance has never been strictly enforced because the average adult does not object to the children having a reasonable amount of sport with their coasters, providing that they do not monopolize the entire walk, but of late many of the children are becoming so bold as to run up behind the pedestrian with a "honk honk" and then give him the choice of getting off the walk or be run into. To these we give this little tip, that if the sport is not indulged in a little more moderately in the future it will no doubt be complained of and the ordinance enforced in such way as to prohibit it altogether.

## In Regard to Fall Duck Hunting

On account of there being so many conflicting ideas in regard to the fall duck hunting, J. C. James, Village Clerk, made an inquiry of the Chief Fish and Game Warden and in reply received the following:

August 31, 1918.  
Mr. J. C. James,  
Antioch, Illinois.

My Dear Sir:—  
In reply to your letter of August 27, I will say that the State law authorizes the shooting of ducks between September 1st and December 15th. The Federal Treaty between Great Britain and the United States gives the same dates and the wardens will so conduct themselves.

Respectfully,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Ralph F. Bradford,  
Chief Game and Fish Warden.

## Antioch Red Cross Gets \$129.00 From Hickory

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a gift of \$129 from the good people of Hickory.

It was decided by the executive committee to divide the picnic money of \$387.00 equally among Antioch, Rosecrans and Millburn.

The people of Hickory are divided about equally among these three auxiliaries and did not care to organize a separate branch.

They have therefore placed this generous sum to our credit at headquarters thus giving the good work a very substantial boost.

Such active assistance and cooperation on the part of the folks at home spells success for the great organization, which with the approval and cooperation of the government is working out great plans for the support of our fighting men. If we truly want to help our boys and see that they are properly taken care of we must harmoniously work along the lines prescribed for all with the knowledge that the American Red Cross is not falling down on its job, but is achieving a success which is the wonder of the world. But to achieve success we must, like the soldiers, submerge our individual preferences and prejudices and get into the ranks wherever the most efficient service can be given. If we can neither fight nor work let us give both money and moral support to this Greatest Mother in the world.

Mrs. W. J. Darby, Chairman.

## Crandall-Willett Marriage

Last Thursday evening, at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Willett at Channel, Miss Gladys Crandall and Mr. Lee Willett were united in the bonds of matrimony, Rev. S. E. Pollock performing the ceremony in the presence of only the immediate family.

The young couple have a large circle of friends in this vicinity, who unite in extending to them best wishes for a long and happy wedded life.

## Strong Endorsement of HUGH S. MAGILL, JR. By Press and Public.

Republican Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction Wins Hearty Support

Hon. Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction is actively supported by newspapers and public officials throughout the state as well as by leading educators. His friends are confident of his nomination.

The Springfield News-Record enthusiastically endorsed Mr. Magill and says: "He has written some of the best school laws on the statute books and is recognized authority on school operation and management. He is just the man to take charge of the schools of the state in the critical reconstruction period that will follow the war."

The Mattoon Journal-Gazette, the largest Republican daily in Coles county, compares the merits of the two candidates and then adds: "Mr. Magill would prove to be a much more effective and practical man than Mr. Blair, who seems to be more of a theorist than a practicalist."

The Amoy News says the announcement that Senator Magill had decided to be a candidate was hailed with satisfaction by Republicans in the northern part of the state, "where his ability to do big things is recognized by everybody."

Similar expressions are published in a score of papers. One editor says: "Mr. Magill has a keen vision of the wider mission that must devolve upon the public schools in the after-the-war period, and if chosen will enter zealously and efficiently into the educational reconstruction that shall be required."

Expressions from educators are even more enthusiastic. Charles McIntosh, Superintendent of Pratt county and treasurer of the State Teachers Association, declares that "from a thorough investigation I am convinced that a majority of the county superintendents and a very large majority of the city superintendents earnestly desire the nomination of Mr. Magill." He says that educators generally concede that Mr. Magill has done more in a real, helpful constructive way for the schools of Illinois than any other one educator.

Mr. Magill has declared himself in favor of a definite plan for teaching the duties of citizenship, for a more practical system in order to fit boys and girls for the work of life, and for organized co-operation between educators and men of all walks of life in working out a satisfactory readjustment of our public school system, and

## NEW RULE REGARDING SUBSTITUTES

Amount of Serials That Must Be Purchased With Wheat Flour Has Been Reduced

FIFTY-FIFTY ORDER CUT

Housewives are rejoicing over the new ruling in regard to the amount of substitutes that must be purchased with wheat flour, but on account of the impression having spread, to the effect that the purchase of substitutes was no longer necessary, we herewith publish an exact copy of the latest official ruling.

These new regulations supersede the fifty-fifty rule. The retail dealer selling standard wheat flour is required to carry in stock either barley flour, corn meal or corn flour and with every sale of wheat flour must sell a combination of some one or more of these in proportion of one pound of substitutes to each four pounds of wheat flour. No dealer may force any other substitutes in combination upon the consumer, and the substitutes must conform to the standards fixed by the United States Food Administration.

There are some localities where other substitutes are available and which retailers may wish to carry. In order to meet this situation the following flours may also be sold in such combinations, in lieu of the above flours, if the consumer so demands, at the ratio of one pound to each four pounds of wheat flour, namely: Kaffir flour, rice flour, bean flour, milo flour, oat flour, potato flour, buckwheat flour, feterita flour and meal, peanut flour and sweet potato flour.

Pure rye flour or meal may be sold as a substitute but must be sold in the proportion of at least two pounds of rye with three pounds of wheat flour.

The foregoing rules apply to all custom and exchange transactions as well as sales of flour to farmers, unless modified by special announcement of the Federal Food Administrator of the state where the mill is located, acting with the approval of the zone committee.

This ruling went into effect the first day of September.

## Swan Dahlquist Has Foot Cut off by Train

Last Sunday morning Chas. Richards and family were awakened by a call for help and upon investigating Mr. Richards found a severely injured man at his door asking for assistance. The man proved to be Swan Dahlquist, an employee at the east Loon Lake ice house.

Dahlquist who is about thirty years of age had spent Saturday evening in Antioch and when he started for home decided to walk down the railroad track and in some way he became mixed up with train No. 1, due here about four o'clock in the morning and his left foot was so seriously crushed that it was later found necessary to amputate it.

His calls for help were drowned in the roar of the train and left alone in the darkness, suffering untold pain the fellow started out crawling along on his hands and knees looking for aid, he ended up at the Richards home, where was taken in and a physician was summoned.

Sunday Mr. Richards and Mr. Dibble took the injured man to the Lake county general hospital where the foot was amputated above the ankle.

## Minstrel Show at Lake Catherine

The children of Lake Catherine have shown their patriotic spirit by producing a minstrel show for the purpose of helping to swell the soldiers and sailors tobacco fund. Last Saturday evening they presented the "Georgia Minstrels" in the grill room of the Howe home. The program was very well arranged and each number won hearty applause from the audience. The children realized a tidy sum from their efforts.

## Charitable.

"I shouldn't say in so many words that Mrs. Gabbalot is a liar," observed the lady who weighed well the words of her mouth and the meditations of her heart before releasing them to the public, "but I will say that she is remarkably well misinformed."



# "OUTWITTING THE HUN"

by LIEUTENANT  
PAT O'BRIEN

© 1918, by PAT. ALVA O'BRIEN



## CHAPTER XII.

### The Forged Passport.

For obvious reasons, I cannot describe the man to whom I applied for the passport nor the house in which he lived. While, in view of what subsequently happened, I would not be very much concerned if he got into trouble for having dealt with me, I realize that the hardships he had endured in common with the other inhabitants of that conquered city may possibly have distorted his idea of right and justice, and I shall not deliberately bring further disaster on him by revealing his identity.

This man—we will call him Huylliger because that is as unlike his name as it is mine—was very kind to me on that memorable night when I aroused him from his sleep and in a few words of explanation told him of my plight.

He invited me inside, prepared some food for me and, putting on a dressing gown, came and sat by me while I ate, listening with the greatest interest to the short account of my adventures.

He could speak English fluently, and he interrupted me several times to express his sympathy for the sufferings I had endured.

"O'Brien," he said, after I had concluded my story, "I am going to help you. It may take several days—but perhaps as long as two weeks—but eventually we will provide the means to enable you to get to Holland."

I thanked him a thousand times and told him that I didn't know how I could possibly repay him.

"Don't think of that," he replied; "the satisfaction of knowing that I have aided in placing one more victim of the Huns beyond their power to harm will more than repay me for all the risk I shall run in helping you. You'd better turn in now, O'Brien, and in the morning I'll tell you what I plan to do."

As I removed my clothes and noticed that my knees were still swollen to twice their normal size, that my left ankle was black and blue from the wrench I had given it when I jumped from the train and that my ribs showed through my skin, I realized what a lot I had been through. As a matter of fact, I could not have weighed more than one hundred and fifty pounds at that time, whereas I had tipped the scales at one hundred and ninety when I was with my squadron in France.

I lost no time in getting into bed and still less in getting to sleep. I don't know what I dreamed of that night, but I had plenty of time to go through the experiences of my whole life, for when I was aroused by a knock on the door and Huylliger entered in response to my invitation to enter, he told me that it was nearly noon! I had slept for almost twelve hours.

I cannot say that the thought did not run through my head that perhaps after all I was living in a fool's paradise, and that when Huylliger appeared it would be with a couple of German soldiers behind him, but I dismissed such misgivings summarily, realizing that I was doing Huylliger an injustice to let such things enter my head even for an instant. I had no right to doubt his sincerity and it would do me no good to entertain such suspicions. If he was going to prove treacherous to me, I was powerless any way to cope with him.

In a few moments my host reappeared with a tray containing my breakfast. I don't suppose I shall ever forget that meal. It consisted of a cup of coffee—real coffee, not the kind I had had at Courtrai—several slices of bread, some hot potatoes and a dish of scrambled eggs.

Every mouthful of that meal tasted like angel-food to me and Huylliger sat on the edge of the bed and watched me enjoying it, at the same time outlining the plans he had made for my escape.

In brief, the scheme was to conceal me in a convent until conditions were ripe for me to make my way to the border. In the meanwhile I was to be dressed in the garb of a priest, and when the time came for me to leave the city I was to pretend that I was a Spanish sailor, because I could speak a little Spanish, which I had picked up on the coast. To attempt to play the part of a Belgian would become increasingly difficult, he pointed out, and would bring inevitable disaster in the event that I was called upon to speak.

Huylliger said I would be given sufficient money to bribe the German guards at the Dutch frontier, and he assured me that everything would work out according to schedule.

"Yours is not the first case, O'Brien, we have handled successfully," he declared. "Only three weeks ago I heard from an English merchant who had escaped from a German detention camp

and came to me for assistance and whom I had been able to get through the lines. His message telling me of his safe arrival in Rotterdam came to me in an indirect way, of course, but the fact that the plans we had made carried through without mishap makes me feel that we ought to be able to do as much for you."

I told Huylliger I was ready to follow his instructions and would do anything he suggested.

"I want to rejoin my squadron as soon as I possibly can," I told him, "but I realize that it will take a certain length of time for you to make the necessary arrangements, and I will be as patient as I can."

The first thing to do, Huylliger told me, was to prepare a passport. He had a blank one and it was a comparatively simple matter to fill in the spaces, using a genuine passport which Huylliger possessed as a sample of the handwriting of the passport clerk. My occupation was entered as that of a sailor. My birthplace was given as Spain, and we put my age at thirty. As a matter of fact, at that time I could easily have passed for thirty-five, but we figured that with proper food and a decent place to sleep at night, I could soon regain my normal appearance, and the passport would have to serve me, perhaps, for several weeks to come.

Filling in the blank spaces on the passport was, as I have said, a comparatively easy matter, but that did not begin to fill the bill. Every genuine passport bore an official rubber stamp, something like an elaborate postmark, and I was at a loss to know how to get over that difficulty.

Fortunately, however, Huylliger had half of a rubber stamp which had evidently been thrown away by the Germans, and he planned to construct the other half-out of the cork from a wine bottle. He was very skillful with a penknife, and although he spoilt a score or more of corks before he succeeded in getting anything like the result he was after, the finished article was far better than our most sanguine expectations. Indeed, after we had pared it over here and there, and removed whatever imperfections our repeated test disclosed, we had a stamp which made an impression so closely resembling the original that without a magnifying glass, we were sure, it would have been impossible to tell that it was a counterfeit.

Huylliger procured a camera and took a photograph of me to paste on the passport in the place provided for that purpose, and we then had a passport which was entirely satisfactory to both of us and would, we hoped, prove equally so to our friends the Huns.

It had taken two days to fix up the passport. In the meanwhile Huylliger informed me that he had changed his plans about the convent and that instead he would take me to an empty house, where I could remain in safety until he told me it was advisable for me to proceed to the frontier.

This was quite agreeable to me, as I had had misgivings as to the kind of a priest I would make and it seemed to me to be safer to remain aloof from everyone in a deserted house than to have to mingle with people or come in contact with them, even with the best of disguises.

That night I accompanied Huylliger to a fashionable section of the city, where the house in which I was to be concealed was located.

This house turned out to be a four-story structure of brick. Huylliger told me that it had been occupied by a wealthy Belgian before the war, but since 1914 it had been uninhabited save for the occasional habitation of some refugee whom Huylliger was befriending.

Huylliger had a key and let me in, but he did not enter the house with me, stating that he would visit me in the morning.

I explored the place from top to bottom as well as I could without lights. The house was elaborately furnished, but, of course, the dust lay a quarter of an inch thick everywhere. It was a large house, containing some twenty rooms. There were two rooms in the basement four on the first floor, four on the second five on the third and five on the top. In the days that were to come I was to have plenty of opportunity to familiarize myself with the contents of that house but at that time I did not know it and I was curious enough to want to know just what the house contained.

Down in the basement there was a huge pantry but it was absolutely bare, except of dust and dirt. A door which evidently led to a sub-basement attracted my attention and I thought it might be a good idea to know just where it led to in case it became necessary for me to elude searchers.

In that cellar I found case after case

of choice wine—Huylliger subsequently told me that there were 1,800 bottles of it! I was so happy at the turn my affairs had taken and in the rosy prospects which I now entertained that I was half inclined to indulge in a little celebration then and there. On second thought, however, I remembered the old warning of the folly of shouting before you are well out of the woods, and I decided that it would be just as well to postpone the festivities for a while and go to bed instead.

In such an elaborately furnished house I had naturally conjured up ideas of a wonderfully large bed, with thick hair mattress, downy quilts and big soft pillows. Indeed, I debated for a while which particular bedroom I should honor with my presence that night. Judge of my disappointment, therefore, when after visiting bedroom after bedroom, I discovered that there wasn't a bed in any one of them that was in a condition to sleep in. All the mattresses had been removed and the rooms were absolutely bare of everything in the way of wool, silk or cotton fabrics. The Germans had apparently swept the house clean.

There was nothing to do, therefore, but to make myself as comfortable as I could on the floor, but as I had grown accustomed by this time to sleeping under far less comfortable conditions, I swallowed my disappointment as cheerfully as I could and lay down for the night.

In the morning Huylliger appeared and brought me some breakfast, and after I had eaten it he asked me what connections I had in France or England from whom I could obtain money.

I told him that I banked at Cox & Co., London, and that if he needed any money I would do anything I could to get it for him, although I did not know just how such things could be arranged.

"Don't worry about that, O'Brien," he replied. "We'll find a way of getting it all right. What I want to know is how far you are prepared to go to compensate me for the risks I am rendering you?"

The change in the man's attitude stunned me. I could hardly believe my ears.

"Of course I shall pay you as well as I can for what you have done, Huylliger," I replied, trying to conceal as far as possible the disappointment his demand had occasioned me, "but don't you think that this is hardly the proper time or occasion to talk of compensation? All I have on me, as you know, is a few hundred francs, and that, of course, you are welcome to, and when I get back, if I ever do, I shall not easily forget that kindness you have shown me. I am sure you need have no concern about my showing my gratitude in a substantial way."

"That's all right, O'Brien," he insisted, looking at me in a knowing sort of way; "you may take care of me afterwards, and then again you may not. I'm not satisfied to wait. I want to be taken care of now!"

"Well, what do you want me to do? How much do you expect in the way of compensation? How can I arrange to get it to you? I am willing to do anything that is reasonable."

"I want — pounds," he replied, and he named a figure that staggered me. If I had been Lord Kitchener instead of just an ordinary lieutenant in the R. F. C., he would hardly have asked a larger sum. Perhaps he thought I was.

"Well, my dear man," I said smilingly, thinking that perhaps he was joking, "you don't really mean that, do you?"

"I certainly do, O'Brien, and what is more," he threatened, "I intend to get



Outlining the Plans He Had Made for My Escape.

every cent I have asked, and you are going to help me get it."

He pulled out an order calling for the payment to him of the amount he had mentioned and demanded that I sign it.

I waved it aside.

"Huylliger," I said, "you have helped me out so far and perhaps you have the power to help me further. I appreciate what you have done for me, although now, I think, I see what your motive was, but I certainly don't intend to be blackmailed and I tell you right now that I won't stand for it."

"Very well," he said, "it is just as you say, but before you make up your mind so obstinately I would advise you to think it over. I'll be back this evening."

My first impulse, after the man had left, was to get out of that house just as soon as I could. I had the passport he had prepared for me, and I figured that even without further help I could now get to the border without very much difficulty, and when I got there I would have to use my own ingenuity to get through.

It was evident, however, that Huylliger still had an idea that I might change my mind with regard to the payment he had demanded, and I decided that it would be foolish to do anything until he paid me a second visit.

At the beginning of my dealings with Huylliger I had turned over to him some pictures, papers, and other things that I had on me when I entered his house, including my identification disk, and I was rather afraid that he might refuse to return them to me.

All day long I remained in the house without a particle of food other than the breakfast Huylliger had brought to me. From the windows I could see plenty to interest me and help pass the time away, but of my experiences while in that house I shall tell in detail later on, confining my attention now to a narrative of my dealing with Huylliger.

That night he appeared as he had promised.

"Well, O'Brien," he asked, as he entered the room where I was awaiting him, "what do you say? Will you sign the order or not?"

It had occurred to me during the day that the amount demanded was so fabulous that I might have signed the order without any danger of its ever being paid, but the idea of this man, who had claimed to be befriending me, endeavoring to make capital out of my plight galled me so that I was determined not to give it to him whether I could do so in safety or not.

"No, Huylliger," I replied, "I have decided to get along as best I can without any further assistance from you. I shall see that you are reasonably paid for what you have done, but I will not accept any further assistance from you at any price, and what is more I want you to return to me at once all the photographs and other papers and belongings of mine which I turned over to you a day or two ago!"

"I'm sorry about that, O'Brien," he retorted, with a show of apparent sincerity, "but that is something I cannot do."

"If you don't give me back those papers at once," I replied hotly, "I will take steps to get them, and a—d quick too!"

"I don't know just what you could do, O'Brien," he declared coolly, "but as a matter of fact the papers and pictures you refer to are out of the country. I could not get them back to you if I wanted to."

Something told me the man was lying.

"See here, Huylliger!" I threatened, advancing towards him, putting my hand on his shoulder and looking him straight in the eye, "I want those papers and I want them here before midnight to-night. If I don't get them I shall sleep in this place just once more and then, at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, I shall go to the German authorities, give myself up, show them the passport that you fixed for me, tell them how I got it, and explain everything."

Huylliger paled. We had no lights in the house, but we were standing near a landing at the time and the moonlight was streaming through a stained-glass window.

The Belgian turned on his heel and started to go down the stairs.

"Mind you," I called after him, "I shall wait for you till the city clock strikes twelve, and if you don't show up with those papers by that time, the next time you will see me is when you confront me before the German authorities. I am a desperate man, Huylliger, and I mean every word I say."

He let himself out of the door and I sat on the top stair and wondered just what he would do. Would he try to steal a march on me and get in a first word to the authorities so that my story would be discredited when I put it to them?

Of course, my threat to give myself up to the Huns was a pure bluff. While I had no desire to lose the papers which Huylliger had and which included the map and the last resting place of my poor chum Rancey, I certainly had no intention of cutting off my nose to spite my face by surrendering to the Germans. I would have been shot, as sure as fate, for after all I had been able to observe behind the German lines I would be regarded as a spy and treated as such.

At the same time I thought I detected a yellow streak in Huylliger, and I figured that he would not want to take the risk of my carrying out my threat even though he believed there was but a small chance of my doing so. If I did, he would undoubtedly share my fate, and the pictures and papers he had of mine were really of no use to him, and I have never been able to ascertain why it was he wished to retain them unless they contained something—some information about me—which accounted for his complete change of attitude towards me in the first place, and he wanted the papers as evidence to account to his superiors for his conduct towards me.

When he first told me that the plan of placing me in a convent disguised as a priest had been abandoned he explained it by saying that the priests had issued orders to the priests to help no more fugitives, and I have since wondered whether there was anything in my papers which had turned him against me and led him to forsake me after all he had promised to do for me.

For perhaps two hours I sat on that staircase musing about the peculiar

turn in my affairs, when the front door opened and Huylliger ascended the stairs.

"I have brought you such of your belongings as I still had, O'Brien," he said softly, "The rest, as I told you, I cannot give you. They are no longer in my possession."

I looked through the little bunch he handed me. It included my identification disk, most of the papers I valued, and perhaps half of the photographs.

"I don't know what your object is in retaining the rest of my pictures, Huylliger," I replied, "but as a matter of fact, the ones that are missing were only of sentimental value to me and you are welcome to them. We'll call it a beat."

I don't know whether he understood the idiom, but he sat down on the stairs just below me and cogitated for a few moments.

"O'Brien," he started finally, "I'm sorry things have gone the way they have. I feel sorry for you and I would really like to help you. I don't suppose you will believe me, but the matter of the order which which I asked you to sign was not of my doing. However, we won't go into that. The proposition was made to you and you turned it down, and that's the end of it. At the same time, I hate to leave you to your own resources and I am going to make one more suggestion to you for your own good. I have an



"Your Lives Won't Be Worth a Damn."

other plan to get you into Holland and if you will go with me to another house, I will introduce you to a man who I think will be in a position to help you."

"How many millions of pounds will he want for his trouble?" I answered, sarcastically.

"You can arrange that when you see him. Will you go?"

I suspected there was something fishy about the proposition, but I felt that I could take care of myself and decided to see the thing through. I knew Huylliger would not dare to deliver me to the authorities because of the fact that I had the tell-tale passport, which would be his deathknell as well as my own.

Accordingly I said I would be quite willing to go with him whenever he was ready, and he suggested that we go the next evening.

I pointed out to him that I was entirely without food and asked him whether he could not arrange to bring or send me something to eat while I remained in the house.

"I'm sorry, O'Brien," he replied, "but I'm afraid you will have to get along as best you can. When I brought you your breakfast this morning I took a desperate chance. If I had been discovered by one of the German soldiers entering this house with food in my possession, I would not only have paid the penalty myself, but you would have been discovered, too. It is too dangerous a proposition. Why don't you go out by yourself and buy your food at the stores? That would give you confidence and you'll need plenty of it when you continue your journey to the border."

There was a good deal of truth in what he said and I really could not blame him for not wanting to take any chances to help me in view of the relations between us.

"Very well," I said, "I've gone without food for many hours at a time before and I suppose I shall be able to do so again. I shall look for you to-morrow evening."

The next evening he came and I accompanied him to another house not very far from the one in which I had been staying and not unlike it in appearance. It, too, was a substantial dwelling house which had been untenanted since the beginning save perhaps for such occasional visits as Huylliger and his associates made to it.

Huylliger let himself in and conducted me to a room on the second floor, where he introduced me to two men. One, I could readily see by the resemblance, was his own brother. The other was a stranger.

Very briefly they explained to me that they had procured another passport for me—a genuine one—which would prove far more effective in helping to get me to the frontier than the counterfeit one they had manufactured for me.

I think I saw through their game

right at the start, but I listened patiently to what they had to say.

"Of course, you will have to return to us the passport we gave you before we can give you the real one," said Huylliger's brother.

"I haven't the slightest objection," I replied, "if the new passport is all you claim for it. Will you let me see it?"

There was considerable hesitation on the part of Huylliger's brother and the other chap at this.

"Why, I don't think that's necessary at all, Mr. O'Brien," said the former. "You give us the old passport and we will be very glad to give you the new one for it. Isn't that fair enough?"

"It may be fair enough, my friends," I retorted, seeing that it was useless to conceal further the fact that I was fully aware of their whole plan and why I had been brought to this house. "It may be fair enough, my friends," I said, "but you will get the passport that I have here," snatching my side and indicating my inside breast pocket, "only off my dead body!"

I suppose the three of them could have made short work of me then and there if they had wanted to go the limit, and no one would ever have been the wiser, but I had gone through so much and I was feeling so mean towards the whole world just at that moment that I was determined to sell my life as dearly as possible.

"I have that passport here," I replied, "and am going to keep it. If you gentlemen think you can take it from me you are welcome to try!"

To tell the truth, I was spoiling for a fight, and I half wished they would start something. The man who had lived in the house had evidently been a collector of ancient pottery, for the walls were lined with great pieces of earthenware which had every mark of possessing great value. They certainly possessed great weight. I figured that if the worst came to the worst, that pottery would come in mighty handy. A single blow with one of those big vases would put a man out as neatly as possible and as there was lots of pottery and only three men, I believed I had an excellent chance of holding my own in the combat which I had invited.

I had already picked out in my mind what I was going to use, and I got up, stood with my back to the wall and told them that if they ever figured on getting the passport, then would be their best chance.

Apparently they realized that I meant business and they immediately began to expostulate at the attitude I was taking.

One of the men spoke excellent English. In fact, he told me that he could speak five languages, and if he could lie to the others as well as I knew he did in my own tongue, he was not only an accomplished linguist, but a most versatile liar into the bargain.

"My dear fellow," said the linguist, "it is not that we want to deprive you of the passport. Good heavens! If it will aid you in getting out of the country, I wish you could have six just like it. But for our own protection, you owe it to us to proceed on your journey as best you can without it because as long as you have it in your possession you jeopardize our lives, too. Don't you think it is fairer that you should risk your own safety rather than place the lives of three innocent men in danger?"

"That may be as it is, my friends," I retorted, "and I am glad you realize your danger. Keep it in mind, for in case any of you should happen to feel inclined to notify the German authorities that I am in this part of the country, think it over before you do so. Remember always that if the Germans get me, they get the passport, too, and if they get the passport your lives won't be worth a damn! When I tell the history of that clever little piece of pasteboard, I will implicate all three of you, and whoever is working with you, and as I am an officer I rather think my word will be taken before yours. Good night!"

The bluff evidently worked, because I was able to get out of the city without molestation from the Germans. I have never seen these men since. I hope I never shall, because I am afraid I might be tempted to do something for which I might otherwise be sorry.

I do not mean to imply that all Belgians are like this. I had evidently fallen into the hands of a gang who were endeavoring to make capital out of the misfortunes of those who were referred to them for help. In all countries there are bad as well as good, and in a country which has suffered so much as poor Belgium it is no wonder if some of the survivors have lost their sense of moral perspective.

I know that the average poor peasant in Belgium would divide his scanty rations with a needy fugitive sooner than a wealthy Belgian would dole out a morsel from his comparatively well-stocked larder. Perhaps the poor have less to lose than the rich if their generosity or charity is discovered by the Huns.

There have been many Belgians shot for helping escaped prisoners and other fugitives, and it is not to be wondered at that they are willing to take as few chances as possible. A man with a family, especially, does not feel justified in helping a stranger when he knows that he and his whole family may be shot or sent to prison for their pains.

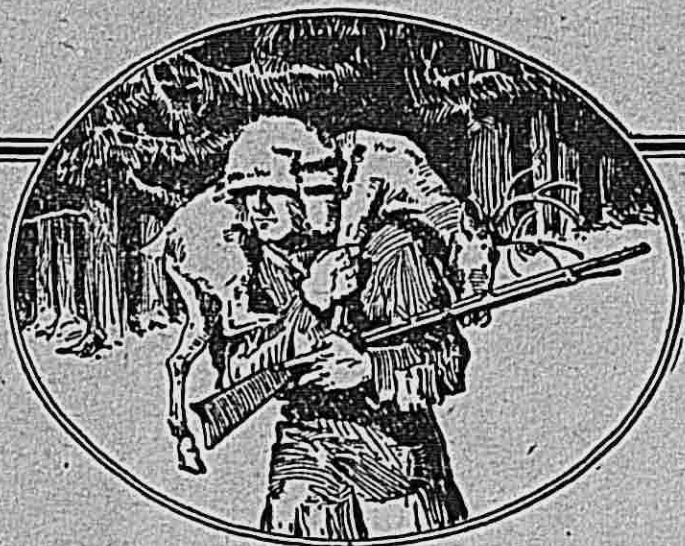
Although I suffered much from the attitude of Huylliger and his associates, I suppose I ought to hold no grudge against them in view of the unenviable predicament in which they are themselves.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

We Suppose This Is So.

In place of most of our trouble might easily have much worse of Albany Journal.





## What The Packers Do For You

Not very many years ago in the history of the world, the man that lived in America had to hunt for his food, or go without.

Now he sits down at a table and decides what he wants to eat; or his wife calls up the market and has it sent home for him. And what he gets is incomparably better.

Everyone of us has some part in the vast human machine, called society, that makes all this convenience possible.

The packer's part is to prepare meat and get it to every part of the country sweet and fresh—to obtain it from the stock raiser, to dress it, cool it, ship it many miles in special refrigerator cars, keep it cool at distributing points, and get it into the consumer's hands—your hands—through retailers, all within about two weeks.

For this service—so perfect and effective that you are scarcely aware that anything is being done for you—you pay the packers an average profit of only a fraction of a cent a pound above actual cost on every pound of meat you eat.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.



### Measure Socks With Ruler.

A ruler and not a tape measure should be used in determining the length of socks knitted to Red Cross requirements.

Feet must be from 11 to 11½ inches long. Socks should not be larger than standard in one place and smaller than standard in another. However, socks that are well proportioned are accepted if they are slightly over or slightly under standard.

### GREAT FOR ECZEMA AND OLD SORES

I Guarantee My Ointment, Says Peterson. Stops Itching Instantly.

"If you are responsible for the health of your family," says Peterson, "I want you to get a large 30 cent box of Peterson's Ointment today."

"Remember, I stand back of every box. Every drugist guarantees to refund the purchase price if Peterson's Ointment doesn't do all I claim."

"I guarantee it for eczema, old sores, running sores, salt rheum, ulcers, sore nipples, broken breasts, itching skin, pimples, blackheads, skin diseases, blind, bleeding and itching piles as well as for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises and sunburn."

"I had 30 running sores on my leg for 11 years. Was in three different hospitals. Amputation was advised. Skin grafting was tried. I was cured by using Peterson's Ointment."—Mrs. F. E. Root, 237 Michigan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mail orders filled, charges prepaid by Peterson Bros., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

Please! Only men with blue or gray eyes are accepted for the tank service, we have been told. They are said to make better fighters than the brown-eyed fellows. Will the wives of brown-eyed men please confirm or deny this?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Some men lose their hair by butting in at the wrong time.

Of the 200 persons who comprise the Finnish diet, 70 are women.

**Your Granulated Eyelids.** Eyes inflamed by exposure to sun, dust and wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. As suggested or by mail 60c per bottle. Of the Eye Free Write Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

## WOMAN'S NEW FIELD

ONE MILLION STRONG, SHE IS READY TO BOOM THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

### HER FORCES ALL MOBILIZED

Remarkable Success in the Three Previous Loans Despite Unfamiliarity With National Finance—Organization Reaches Every City and Village.

Under the banner of the fourth Liberty loan are enlisted one million women. Like soldiers at attention they await the coming drive, ready to talk bonds and sell bonds and buy bonds. Ever since the first bugle call sounded the women have been mobilizing their forces. Through the National Woman's Liberty Loan committee new vistas of activity were opened to the women of the country and marching through three loans along previously unexplored roads of national finance they have advanced to a significant place in the front lines of government endeavor.

In May, 1917, the secretary of the treasury staked his belief in the patriotism and ability of the women of America. At that time he appointed the National Woman's Liberty Loan committee, the first and only executive committee of women in the history of the United States government. Two days after their appointments were made eleven women met and made their plans in the treasury at Washington. These plans were the inspiration for an organization that has spread all over the country, until today it reaches into every city, every town, every village and hamlet and crossroads.

### Fine Work on Former Loans.

When the first loan was announced the committee decided that the work done by its members during that campaign should be directed toward general aid in the districts rather than to intensive organization work of women.

Nevertheless, in the two weeks allotted to them, women from coast to coast rallied to the colors. In this short time the women in the New York district raised more than eight millions of dollars; the women of Pittsburgh raised one-third of that city's large subscription, excluding corporations; New England's hastily gathered group of women swelled the bulk of the returns; and the women of southern California outdid the rest of the country by establishing a ratio of seven women to every three men buying Liberty bonds.

The original plan of the committee had to meet two conditions. The federal reserve districts were the unit of financial organization but the states were the unit of the women's organizations. These two had to be correlated.

### Hundreds of Thousands Are Helping.

To accomplish this two sets of chairmen were appointed, twelve to the various federal reserve districts and 49 to the states and the District of Columbia. The federal reserve chairmen are regarded as ambassadors to the federal reserve banks rather than organization promoters. Under the direction of the state chairmen, the national organization has been evolved, so that in the second loan sixty thousand women were working as fiscal agents of the government, and in the third loan over five hundred thousand women were augmenting subscriptions.

This new field of endeavor has revolutionized the American women. With one million women making house-to-house canvasses, working in booths in department stores, making automobile campaigns, and talking bonds from every street corner, the old idea has been eliminated that the American woman is a pampered, parasitic pet.

The machinery of the National Woman's Liberty Loan committee is already in action for the fourth Liberty loan, and in every federal reserve district and in every state the million workers stand ready to furnish with their energy and patriotism the ammunition stores of wealth for the fighting men of the nation.

### Yale Lingo Sifted Him.

"I met a funny noncommissioned officer by St. Paul's," writes William Colley, an American, in the London Sunday Herald.

"It's your twang that gives you away," he said. "Try to talk like us. 'Pre, if I had you for a d'y I'd have you talking like a born Londoner. All you got to do is forget all them aitches. Don't say 'can't like that. Say 'cawn't.'"

"I said it."

"Now say, 'Gor blimy, 'ow's the missis?'"

"I did."

"That's right! Oh, you'll soon get into the swing of it!"

"Nice fellow, wasn't he? But what we picked up at Yale will see me through."

### No Chance.

"Nothing is impossible," asserted the chap who always has a bromide on the end of his tongue.

"Oh, isn't it?" jeered the other. "What chance do you think you have of living to see yourself a dead body?"

### Very Personal.

Jackson—I've been insulted by the insolent old barber who shaved me.

Wilson—Indeed!

Jackson—Yes; he said shaving me reminded him of a game he used to play, called "hunt the hair."

## LIFT OFF CORNS!

With fingers! Corns and calluses lift off. No pain!

Magic! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn, instantly it stops aching, then you lift the corn off with the fingers. Truly! No humbug!



Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the discovery of a noted Cincinnati genius.

—Adv.

### Inventors Hard at Work.

Uncle Sam granted the first patent of the present series 82 years ago. Patent No. 1, issued on July 13, 1836, was for a device to keep car wheels from slipping. Several years ago the mill-lionth patent was issued, on a pneumatic tire, which proves that inventors are still much concerned with wheels. The constant demand for better transit facilities is responsible for the largest proportion of patents. Flying machines at the present time are the particular object of inventors' minds, and scarcely a day passes without an application covering some new and novel type of machine for navigating the air.

### Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Stockholm is built upon islands, and for several months of the year it is closed by ice.

Some men stop drinking for the pleasure of beginning once more.

Sioux Falls, S. D., prohibits use of German language over telephones.

Folks who drop hints never stop to pick them up.

## THAT FINE GERMAN SYSTEM

Story of the Awarding of an Iron Cross That Is Not Altogether Satirical.

In speaking of the apparent lack of justice in the awarding of decorations, the anonymous English author of a General Letter to His Son (Houghton Mifflin) quotes the following delightful extract from the diary of a German soldier.

"Monday—It rained heavily and our Lieutenant Muller was drunk."

"Tuesday—The English shelled us and our Lieutenant Muller was very drunk."

"Wednesday—The English shelled us more heavily and our Lieutenant Muller was drunk and incapable."

"Thursday—We were ordered to attack. Our Lieutenant Muller called out to us from his dugout to advance more rapidly."

"Friday—Nil."

"Saturday—Nil."

"Sunday—Our Lieutenant Muller received the Iron Cross."—Kansas City Times.

### Necessity.

E. Berry Wall, accompanied by his sorrel chow, was walking on the Biarritz promenade when a young lady in one of the new 1918 blouses passed.

The blouse was cut very, very low in the neck, the short sleeves did not reach the elbow, and the material employed was of the finest, sheerest gauze.

"There goes the young countess de la Tour," said Mr. Wall's companion. "What air she puts on!"

"Well," said Mr. Wall, "with a blouse like that it's necessary to put on something, isn't it?"

A busy person isn't necessarily industrious. Gossips are always busy.

The mermaids of Honolulu beaches are to be covered up with skirts.

## HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES IF YOUR BACK ACHES

Do you feel tired and "worn-out?"

Are you nervous and irritable? Don't sleep well at night? Have a "dragged out" unrested feeling when you get up in the morning? Dizzy spells? Bilious? Bad taste in the mouth, backache, pain or soreness in the loins, and abdomen? Severe distress when urinating, bloody, cloudy urine or sediment? All these indicate gravel or stones in the bladder, or that the poisonous microbes, which are always in your system, have attacked your kidneys.

You should use GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules immediately. The oil soaks gently into the walls and lining of the kidneys, and the little poisonous animal germs, which are causing the inflammation, are immediately attacked and chased out of your system without inconvenience or pain.

Don't ignore the "little pains and aches," especially backaches. They may be little now but there is no telling how soon a dangerous or fatal disease of which they are the forerunners may show itself. Go after the cause of that backache at once, or you may find yourself in the grip of an incurable disease.

Do not delay a minute. Go to your druggist and insist on his supplying you with a box of GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. In 24 hours you will feel renewed health and vigor. After you have cured yourself, continue to take one or two Capsules each day so as to keep in first-class condition, and ward off the danger of future attacks. Money refunded if they do not help you. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand, and thus be sure of getting the genuine.—Adv.

## Proof that Some Women do Avoid Operations

Mrs. Etta Dorion, of Ogdensburg, Wis., says:

"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what I had read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female trouble of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

### How Mrs. Boyd Avoided an Operation.

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well."

"My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles so I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. Marie Boyd, 1421 6th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

Before Submitting To An Operation

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

**You Are Dying By Acid**  
When you have Heartburn, Gas, Bloat, and that Full Feeling after eating. TAKE ONE

**EATONIC**  
FOR YOUR STOMACH'S SAKE

Get rid of the Overload and Excess Acid and you will fairly feel the GAS driven out of your body—THE BLOAT GOES WITH IT. IT GIVES YOU REAL STOMACH COMFORT

Get EATONIC from your Druggist with the DOUBLE GUARANTEE

Send for the "Eater" Book, Address EATONIC Ready Co., 1018-24 St., Wash. Ave., Chicago, Ill.





## VOTE FOR LEE McDONOUGH

Republican candidate for the nomination for Representative from the Eighth Senatorial District



Lake County presents the name of Lee McDonough, of Waukegan, as a candidate for nomination for State Representative from the Eighth Senatorial district, comprising Lake, McHenry and Boone counties.

Lake county is the largest county in the district, but for many years has had no member in the lower house, on the Republican side, due almost entirely to the skillful manner in which McHenry county has played its politics.

There are to be nominated two Republican candidates. Lake county in asking for one of the nominations, while certain interests in McHenry county are asking two.

McHenry county should be conceded one place, and it was hoped by the party in Lake county that its claim for recognition would be looked upon favorably. His record as county treasurer establishes a basis that will be followed by his successors for many years to come, and has demonstrated that business methods can be successfully carried on in a county office. And it is upon his record as county treasurer, he bases his claim for your support.

The earnings of the treasurer's office of Lake county for ten years previous to McDonough's term were \$28,101.05, and for the four years of McDonough's term the earnings were \$60,453.75, every dollar of which latter amount has gone to the county, as shown by the past audits of his office.

For Honesty, Efficiency, Courtesy, the voters will do well to nominate Lee McDonough on Wednesday, September 11.

## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS



Must Be Better Adapted  
to the Needs of the People

DURING the reconstruction period after the war, a new program of American efficiency must be worked out.

TO accomplish this there must be hearty co-operation between trained educators and men of practical affairs.

## HUGH S. MAGILL, JR.

Republican Candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction,

IS a trained and successful school man of twenty-five years experience. He has risen from country school teacher to superintendent of schools in the Capital city, and has been elected to the highest positions in the gift of the Teachers of Illinois.

HE is also a man of practical affairs. During his four years in the State Senate he secured the passage of much constructive school legislation, none of which has been declared unconstitutional, nor become the source of bitter controversy. He has ably filled many important positions, and is now Director of the Illinois Centennial.

Vote at the Republican Primaries, September 11, 1918—

For Superintendent of Public Instruction

☒ HUGH S. MAGILL, Jr.

### Additional Locals

The next regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the M. E. church, Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 2:30 o'clock. L. M. Jones, Sec.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sorenson and children of Chicago spent over Labor day with relatives here.

The grade school opened Tuesday with the following teachers in charge. Miss Luene Doud, Principal; Miss Hester Goldy, fifth and sixth grades; Miss Mary Doyle of Joliet, third and fourth grades; Miss Olive Peck of Sterling, primary and Miss Jennie Willett assistant.

## VOTE FOR FRED E. STERLING

OF ROCKFORD



CANDIDATE FOR REPUBLICAN  
NOMINATION FOR

## STATE TREASURER

Primary Election Wed., Sept. 11.

The man who, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, managed the successful Republican campaign in Illinois in 1916.

He comes from Big Republican Winnebago County, which has never had a nominee on a Republican State Ticket.

He is widely known and will add strength to the Ticket at the November Election.

## CARL R. CHINDBLOM

Candidate for Republican Nomination for  
Representative in Congress  
Tenth District

Carl R. Chindbloom was born in Chicago on the 21st day of December 1870. He obtained his general education in the public schools of Chicago and at Augustian College, Rock Island, Illinois, being graduated from the latter institution in 1890. After spending a few years at teaching, he took up the study of law and was graduated from Kent College of Law at Chicago in 1898. Since that time he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession in Chicago, and is now a member of the law firm of Brecher & Chindbloom, with offices at 69 West Washington Street.

He has resided in the 10th Congressional District and in the Twenty-sixth ward of Chicago for nearly twenty years, his home being at 1744 Foster avenue. His family consists of wife and two children.

He has been an active Republican for twenty-five years and during this period has been in large demand as a public speaker, not only for political, but for patriotic and benevolent activities. In 1896 and 1900 he campaigned as a speaker for the Republican National Committee of Illinois and other states.

In 1906 he served as attorney for the Illinois State Board of Health; in 1907-1910 he was a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, and in 1912-1914 he was County attorney of Cook County. At present he is a Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court.

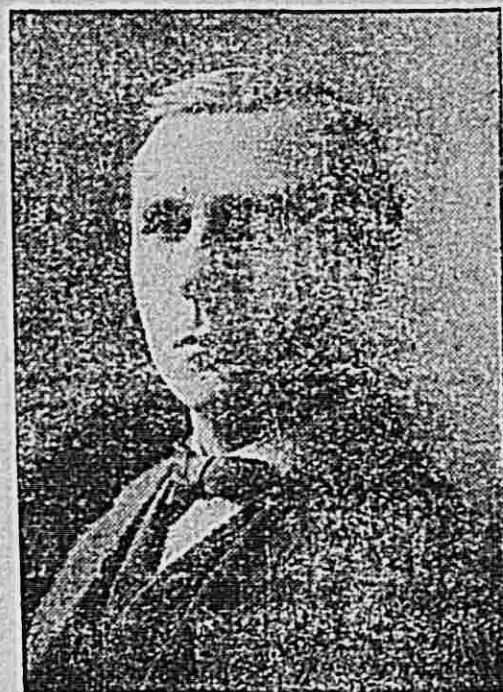
He has taken a leading part in all kinds of work for the prosecution of the war, holding such positions as President of the Patriotic League, of the 26th ward and Chairman of the Legal Advisory Board for Local Board No. 60, City of Chicago.

His name heads the list of six candidates on the primary ballot for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress in the 10th district.

He is endorsed by the regular Republican organizations in the district and solicits the support of all Republicans for his nomination.

Mr. Chindbloom's platform is summarized briefly:

**WIN THE WAR AND PREPARE FOR PEACE**



## TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

I hereby announce myself as a Republican candidate for the Lower House of the General Assembly. Another term will complete twenty years of continual service for this district, and I have looked to that attainment with some, I trust, pardonable, personal pride. However, more important is the fact that I have wished to aid Governor Lowden in his endeavor to make Illinois a more fit place to live in after the boys come home from the war.

In connection with my record the Legislative Voters' League said recently: "Edward D. Shurtleff, representative (Rep.) was Governor Lowden's floor leader in the house. Had it not been for his efforts it is unlikely that the Governor's administrative code bill could have been passed. He refused appointment as head of a House Committee and gave most of his time to furthering the passage of administration measures."

Governor Lowden said at Woodstock, September 6th, 1917: "I want to say a word about one of your citizens. I want to take advantage of his absence today. I refer to Edward D. Shurtleff. I want you people of his home county to realize that, during the present administration, Mr. Shurtleff was my right arm; all during the planning of the administration code he was with me and worked zealously and efficiently. I don't know what I would have done without him; I am confident that results would not have been what they were. And, whether we have peace or war, I shall need him more than ever in the future. Therefore, I want to say to you people here that you must not permit him not to be a candidate for re-election as I have heard might be the case."

I have had numerous conferences with Governor Lowden since that time as to the program he is trying to work out in "correcting, revising and advancing the Administrative Code," in "Revenue matters," in "Court Practice matters," in a "New Election Law," and in an effort to get a "NEW STATE CONSTITUTION," and to help make Illinois a better place to live in for all its people.

I feel that the electorate of this district know where I stand on public matters, and the service I have performed, so that I need not restate them. I expect to vote for the National Amendment.

A campaign is being made against me, pretending to be friendly, conceding my nomination and election, and insisting that I shall have many votes to spare. If this advice should be carried to its logical conclusion, I would have no votes at all. There purpose is to persuade the voters that they are friendly to me, that I can be nominated and elected without votes, and that "an issue" calls for another man.

I earnestly solicit the votes of every Republican in the district who believes I should be returned, and even at that it is more than probable I will have none to spare.

Thanking you sincerely for your support and confidence in the past, I am Very respectfully,

EDWARD D. SHURTLEFF,  
Marengo, Illinois.

## W. G. Bragg

Teacher of Violin

Associate teacher of Chas. K. Lindsay

Studio in Opera House Block

Reference

Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

## For Electric

lighting, fixtures, motors, irons, ranges, washing machines and all other power and heating devices see

Cash or easy payment

P. D. SKILBECK,

Phone, 48-J Grays Lake House wiring our specialty



I desire to announce to my many friends that I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for sheriff of Lake County, subject to the Primaries on September 11th.

In asking their support at the primary I am doing so entirely on my previous record as Sheriff during the one term I held that important office, during the year 1910-1914. If renominated and elected, I shall do all within my power to again administer the duties of the office in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

I appreciate the support already given me throughout the county and am willing to let my previous record stand as the basis for asking support at the coming primary.

ELMER J. GREEN.

A Cigar of Merit

## "EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMI

Phone Canal 4478

OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST



## Local and Personal Happenings

Free band concert tomorrow night. New things in men's and boy's caps, at Webb's.

Sunday at the Majestic Margery Wilson in "Without Honor."

Earl Horton left Wednesday morning for Camp Grant at Rockford.

Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Zehn of Flannigan, Ill., are visiting friends here.

Charles B. Bohm is among the young men called into service Sept. 5.

School Supplies—pencils, inks, tablets, note books, etc., at King's Drug Store.

Miss Lucy Sowles of Waukegan was the guest of her sister at this place the past week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Lester of Forest Park, on Monday, Sept. 2, a daughter.

Don't fail to see "Until They Get Me" at the Majestic Saturday. Admission 11.

The Majestic theater has booked "The Fourth in France" which will be shown in the near future.

Pauline Starke in "Until They Get Me" at the Majestic Saturday. Admission 11 cents.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co., 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

Howard Johnson, wife and baby of Milwaukee spent Sunday and Monday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Johnson at this place.

Dr. C. H. Barber, will be in Antioch hereafter on the last Sunday in each month. Those wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's on Aug. 25.

A business man to handle the funds of the county in war time is absolutely necessary. Vote for Edward J. Yeoman.

J. K. Dering, who has lived in Lake county for eighteen years asks you as a special favor to him to vote for Chas. M. Moderwell at the Primary on Sept. 11, 1918, for Congress.

An airship passed over this village about seven o'clock Wednesday evening. It was low enough so that the hum of the motor could be plainly heard and many people attracted by the sound watched them as they passed.

Miss Gladys Elliott, who has been spending the past summer at the D. A. Williams home, left last Thursday evening for Minneapolis, where she will spend a few weeks before returning to her home at Dexter, Kan.

Mrs. F. Van Hollen and Miss Louise Haungs, sister of Miss Emily Rose Haungs of the Balacka Musical college of Chicago, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mecklenburg at Grass Lake for an indefinite time.

The Boy Scouts have, during the past week, made an effort to collect the \$300. which is Antioch's quota in the Salvation Army dollars for doughnuts drive. So far they have succeeded in raising only about fifty dollars.

Mrs. Martin Weber, who has been quite ill at the home of her mother, Mrs. I. J. Chinn at this place, for the past several months, was on Monday taken back to her home in Waukegan, the trip being made in an ambulance. Her condition is somewhat improved but she is still under the care of a nurse.

At the meeting of the village board Tuesday evening, only one bid was submitted for the drilling of the new well, a Zion City firm being the only ones who seemed to care for the job. The board saw fit to reject the bid and the whole matter stands just as it did before the start was made.

Dering says vote for Moderwell on Sept. 11th.

Boy's school shoes worth the money, at Webb's.

While they last, a few bargains in boys two-piece suits, at Webb's.

Mrs. Adeline Clark is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Lester at Forest Park.

I will be in my office until 9 p. m., for the accommodation of hunters wanting license. J. C. James.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co., Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Mesha and Chris Anderson of Chicago, spent over Labor day at the home of Mrs. Margaret Davis.

Mrs. Nels Petersen has returned to her home in Tyler, Wash., after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dave McGuire at Camp Lake.

Sid Dibble will open the cider mill on the Rogers place, Sept. 1st, and will take in apples for grinding every Monday and Tuesday from that time on. 6

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bradley and daughter Marie, of Lake Forest, spent over Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Panowski.

One candidate for County Treasurer started his campaign with a clean cut statement of how he would conduct the office. He is a business man of that type. It is Edward J. Yeoman, vote for him.

The Epworth League will give a reception in honor of the teachers of the high and grade schools, at the M. E. church, Friday evening. A good program has been prepared. Everyone cordially invited.

On account of the political advertising that we are carrying this week, we are obliged to cut down on the correspondents, locals and other reading matter. However the primary will be over, before our next issue and we will not again be crowded for space for some time.

Chas. Cobb this week received a copy of the Jefferson County Journal, published at Adams, N. Y., in which his nephew, Robert Gregg, a survivor of the San Diego, gives a graphic description of the torpedoing and sinking of the ship. Previous to this Mr. Cobb had thought his nephew to be among the missing.

Every school room needs a pencil sharpener. For 200 pencil heads or tablet covers—anything representing a 5 cent purchase of school supplies at our store—we will give a pencil sharpener or 1 quart of ink. Kings Drug store.

## CLASSIFIED

### DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—My road mare, cheap. Inquire of Dr. Beebe.

FOR RENT—Flat over Kings Drug Store. Inquire at Drug Store.

FOR SALE—A few pure bred Decoy Duck Callers. D. A. Williams.

FOR SALE—Corn binders and binding twine. Inquire of C. F. Richards.

FOR SALE—Large Art Garland, hard coal heater. Inquire at Leslie Crandall's.

FOR RENT—The old McDougal farm east of Leon Lake, 200 acres. Inquire of C. E. VanPatten, Antioch, Ill.

FOR SALE—Household furniture of every description, at private sale. Those wishing anything in this line will please call at the home of Wm. Ross, Antioch, Ill.

Me. and Mrs. Guy Johnson of Kenosha spent Labor day with his parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson entertained the former's brother Charles Johnson of Waukegan over Labor day.

Elmer Stickle and family moved from Loon Lake to the Ira Soules house on Johnson street the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kelly of Racine spent over Labor day with friends here. Mrs. Kelly will remain here for a visit.

Moderwell has been a coal operator for over twenty years. He must be right if Dering a competitor asks us to vote for him.

Mrs. W. D. Moore, Mrs. J. F. Kramer and H. E. Moore all of Elgin, spent Sunday and Monday at the A. B. Johnson home.

Mrs. Lois Sowles this week received a card from Bernie Fields saying that he had arrived safely in France.

Herman Weinke and family moved on Monday to Fox Lake where they expect to make their future home.



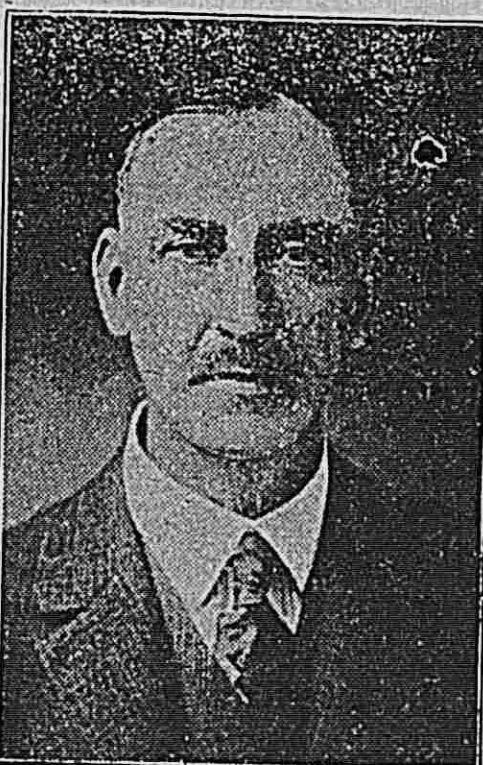
## Bracher for County Treasurer

Roy W. Bracher announces to the Republican voters of Lake County that he is a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the primary, to be held September 11th.

Mr. Bracher was born in the town of Warren in 1879 and lived there continuously until March 1, 1916, when with his family he moved to Waukegan where he has since resided. He has run a general store at Gurnee practically all his life and still continues in that business at Gurnee.

For many years he has been an active worker in the Republican party, but has never held an elective office. He is not a candidate of any political faction, ring or organization, but is running strictly on his own merits as a lifelong Republican, who feels he deserves well of his party, and as an upright, straight forward and capable business man. He pledges himself to turn over to the county all interest on public funds and to run the office of treasurer strictly according to law, and for the salary fixed by the County Board.

Mr. Bracher invites the Republican voters of Lake county to look up his record as a citizen and business man, and solicits their support and votes.



## CANDIDATE FOR CO. CLERK

Subject to the Republican Primaries of Sept. 11, 1918

As a candidate for County Clerk, I am in the race to win on the platform of "A Business Man for the County's Business." Being aligned with no "ring" or "faction," I pledge you if elected that politics will be eliminated from this office, and a straight-forward business administration will be given to all the people alike. I ask your co-operation and help and pledge you its fulfillment.

L. J. YAGER.

## VOTE FOR YEOMAN

For County Treasurer

Primaries, Wednesday, September 11th



The earnings of the County Treasurer's office during the past four years have been approximately \$80,000.

A large portion of these earnings have been on interest on public moneys, and Yeoman is pledged to place all funds in banks paying interest, and to return the interest to the people.

The treasurer will collect all taxes in the future, the township collector office having been abolished, and the earnings will be larger than in the past.

Yeoman's 16 years' experience as an accountant makes him fit for the office. He will give you a good clean admin-

of one of the most important offices in the court A Business Man for a Business Office.



TALC  
Jonteel  
25¢

gives every woman who loves a rare perfume, the opportunity to know and enjoy a talc having a wonderful, costly odor at a price unusually low. Take Jonteel home with you today.

King's Drug Store  
Exclusive Agents

## Henry R. Rathbone

Is a Candidate for the Republican Nomination for Congressman-at-Large

HE has taken a prominent part in every political campaign for over twenty years. In 1916 he was the President of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, and alternate-at-large to the Republican National convention



For over a year he has devoted practically his entire time to patriotic work.

He is a lawyer of recognized ability and an orator of national reputation.

His father, Major Rathbone, was a friend of Abraham Lincoln and was severely wounded by Booth while defending the President.

PRIMARY ELECTION  
SEPTEMBER 11, 1918

## HERBERT A. SHEA

OF WAUKEGAN

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

FOR

REPRESENTATIVE

IN THE GENERAL

ASSEMBLY



Was born on a farm in Lake County, and has lived in this district all his life. He is a lawyer, and lives with his wife, two sons and two daughters at 717 No. County St., Waukegan.

He has been a teacher, a farmer and a postmaster; taught school four years. Completed the Teachers' Normal Course at Dixon, Illinois, in 1900, and was graduated from the Scientific Department of the same institution in 1903; left the teaching and profession in 1905 and began farming; in ten years he built up a big milk-producing business which he sold that he might complete his law practice. He was licensed to practice law in 1916.

By natural sympathies and his intimate knowledge of farming (as well as by his general and legal education) he is qualified to represent the agricultural interests, and his present residence and business give him a clear view and understanding of the important and growing interests in the business centers and would make him accessible to them when emergencies arose.





**MERRICK AMES WHIPPLE**  
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR  
**CONGRESS**  
10<sup>TH</sup> DISTRICT

Merrick Ames Whipple, candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress for the 10th congressional district, has lived in the district for over fifteen years. He was born in LaSalle county, Illinois, where he received his early education in the public schools.

He is a descendant of sturdy New England stock--of a family that contributed loyally and valiantly in the birth of our great Republic, and who since have served devotedly; that he is 100 per cent American goes without question.

His private life has been above reproach and he commands the respect and confidence of all who know him.

He is a graduate of the Northwestern University Law school, a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association and other organizations.

He has an extensive private practice in both the State and Federal courts and is reputed to be one of the ablest lawyers at the Bar.

His integrity, ability and experience eminently qualifies him for the office of Representative in Congress.

The Tenth Congressional District needs a representative of the highest type to adequately represent the interests of the district in this critical period of our country's history.

**JOS. E. BIDWELL, JR.**  
Chairman Campaign Committee.

Primary September 11, 1918

**One Cent Invested in Electricity from Our Mains Will Buy---Well Just Listen:**

It will operate a 16-candle power carbon lamp for two hours, or a 20-candle power Tungsten lamp for four hours. It will run a Sewing Machine Motor an hour, or a Vacuum Cleaner 45 minutes.

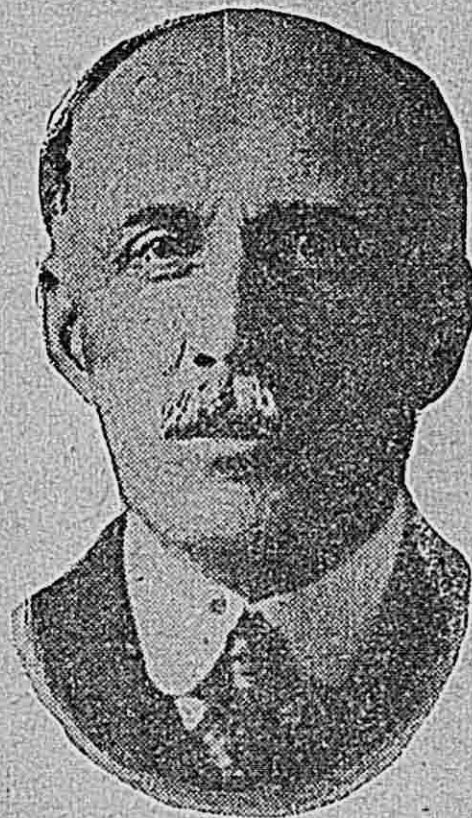
It will operate a Washing Machine 30 minutes, or an Automobile tire pump 30 minutes. It will keep a 6-pound Electric Iron hot 20 minutes, or make four cups of coffee in an Electric Percolator.

It's enough to boil a quart of water or heat baby's milk twice, or keep a Heating Pad hot two hours, or cook a welsh rarebit in an Electric Chafing Dish, or heat an electric Curling Iron 15 minutes a day for two weeks, or toast 20 slices of bread on an Electric Toaster.

Where else can you buy so much for so little?

We sell all the necessary Electrical Appliances--Many on monthly payments.

**Public Service Co.**  
of Northern Ills.



**C. C. AMES**

Candidate for the nomination for Sheriff on the Republican ticket, in the Primary election, Wednesday, September 11, 1918.

Chester C. Ames was born in Lake county, Illinois, and has lived here all his life. He is engaged in farming on his own farm at Gage's Corners, Warren Township. He has long been identified with the agricultural organizations of the county and is well known to all farmers.

The election of Ames will mean a fair and square administration of affairs in the Sheriff's office.

If you are in favor of a man who will do his duty to his county, state and nation,

**VOTE FOR AMES**

**L. G. STRANG**

Licensed Embalmer and  
Funeral Director

ANTIOCH, ILL.

PHONE 128-R  
ALSO FARMER'S LINE

**A. HADLOCK, Oph. M.**  
Optometrist

Eye Glasses Scientifically Fitted  
At Keulman's Jewelry Store  
Antioch, Ill.

**Carbolic Acid for Carbuncles.**  
In an article in the New York Medical Journal Dr. Edward H. Ochsner reported very favorable results in the treatment of carbuncles by injections of carbolic acid. The injection gives immediate relief from pain and the sore heals rapidly.



**VOTE FOR**  
**JAS. H. VICKERS**

Candidate for  
Re-Nomination to the Legislature

**MY RECORD**

Three Successful Terms as  
Your Representative

Primaries September 11, 1918

**To the Fathers and Mothers of Illinois:**



"Father of the Modern Navy"

**YOU** have given your boys to your country. They are already in the trenches or on their way. You are interested in seeing to it that a real American is nominated United States Senator September 11th, who will protect their interests and safeguard their welfare while the war lasts and after it is over.

George Edmund Foss, who has had twenty-two years' experience in Congress, where he is recognized as a constructive leader, is a candidate for the Republican nomination.

Member of the Naval Affairs Committee for eighteen years, and its Chairman for twelve years.

Responsible for the great Naval Training Station on the Great Lakes, where more than 100,000 American boys have joined the colors.

Influential member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. His war record is without a blemish, he has supported the Government in all war measures.

Not a stain on his public record or private life.

**THIS IS NO TIME TO EXPERIMENT**  
Illinois needs Foss in the Senate and he asks your support

He is 100% American; 100% Republican; 100% Efficient  
Nominate Foss in September and win in November

**VOTE FOR GEORGE EDMUND FOSS AT**  
**Primaries Wednesday September 11th**

**Efficiency in Office**

I am Asking for the

Republican Nomination as

**County Treasurer**

Because I am thoroughly acquainted with all details of the office having had many years' experience with the County Tax and Assessment Books.

My municipal experience in the affairs of the Village of Libertyville gives me further insight into knowledge which I can and will put to use in the conduct of the Treasurer's office.

I will place this knowledge of Tax and Assessment and Municipal affairs at your service and believe will be valuable to the Tax Payers of this county.

**PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE**

vs.

**PROMISES AND NO EXPERIENCE**

If nominated and elected it will be my ambition to give the Tax Payers of Lake County the best that's in me.

Sincerely yours,

**JAY B. MORSE.**



## U. S. TROOPS MAKE NEW GAINS IN DRIVE ON FLANDERS FRONT

Take Voormezele and Other  
Strong Positions—Aided by  
Tanks at Juvigny.

## BRITISH CAPTURE LARGE PART OF HINDENBURG LINE

Canadian and English Troops Win  
Vital Point in Hun's Famous Position—Thousands of Prisoners Taken—Peronne and Many Other Villages Occupied by Haig's Armies.

London, Sept. 3.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says he hears that the Americans, besides taking Voormezele, have captured several strong positions between Voormezele and Ypres.

### Win First Fight in Belgium.

With the British Army in Flanders, Sept. 3.—For the first time American troops fought on Belgian soil Sunday. They captured Voormezele and were engaged in the operations elsewhere in the same locality.

On their entrance into Voormezele the Americans found that all that remained of the town were piles of debris, for the shell fire had been so intense that hardly one brick was left standing upon another.

### Yanks Capture 600 Prisoners.

With the American Army in France, Sept. 3.—Again the German defenses north of Soissons have been cracked by the Americans, who have made secure their new positions near Terny-Sorny and on a line along the Bethune-Soissons road.

The American troops in their drive beyond Juvigny advanced about two miles and captured nearly 600 prisoners, together with considerable war supplies.

The advance from Juvigny began at four o'clock Saturday, and the Americans had gained their objective by nine o'clock at night. Bugged points in the new line were smoothed out.

In addition to the 600 prisoners, two pieces of artillery were captured and a great number of machine guns and trench mortars. Trenches, shell holes, and the open field were strewn with German debris.

### Win Hindenburg Line.

London, Sept. 3.—The northern part of the famed Hindenburg system of defense fell before a furious onslaught by Canadian and English troops. Field Marshal Haig announces, however, that the report says the position "was carried on a wide front."

According to a battle line dispatch, the gap torn at one point in this line, known as the Droocourt-Queant switch line, is over six miles long. From the map the British blow seems to have overrun the position perhaps to the extent of a ten-mile front. Beyond, to the east, lies fresh, open country.

The attack, delivered with tank support, caused terrific casualties for the enemy. It is reported the roads are jammed with German prisoners.

Over a front of nearly thirty miles, from the Scarpe river to Peronne, the allies are pressing eastward.

### Drive Forward Three Miles.

With the British Army in France, Sept. 3.—The British have pierced the Droocourt-Queant line, Canadian and English troops at one point advanced about five kilometers, or a little more than three miles.

The fighting was as furious as any since the war began and increased in intensity as the British battled their way forward, meeting the ever growing resistance of the enemy, who had put in every available man and was rushing up reserves at the rear.

### Thousands of Prisoners.

Thousands of prisoners have been captured; the roads to the British rear are literally jammed with them.

There has been fierce fighting in Dury, which was taken by the British, and Mount Dury, which the Germans held in great strength, was stormed. The British went on after killing enormous numbers of the enemy. The Germans died fighting here, as elsewhere.

[Dury is only eight miles west of Cambrai, one of the most vital enemy bases in the north.]

Cagnicourt wood and Cagnicourt have been captured, and Bois de Bouche, to the southeast, is reported also to have been occupied.

### French Advance.

Paris, Sept. 3.—French troops are continuing their advance east of Crecy au Mont and Juvigny and have occupied Neuilly and Terny-Sorny, northeast of Soissons, according to the war office announcement.

### 128,302 Huns Taken by Allies.

The allied forces on the western front have taken a total of 128,302 prisoners, including 2,674 officers, from July 15 to August 31, it was announced.

## WELSH MINER MADE GENERAL

Godfrey Jones, Now Brigadier, Once Considered by Employers Unable to Lead Men.

London, Aug. 25.—Godfrey Jones, a former miner, who enlisted early in the war and who was appointed to be a brigadier, was once considered by his superiors as being unable to lead men.

nounced in an official statement. In the same period 2,069 guns, 1,734 mine throwers and 13,783 machine guns were captured.

### On the French front 75,000 prisoners and 700 guns had been captured by the French since July 18, it is announced.

### Franco-U. S. Men Advance.

Paris, Sept. 3.—French and American troops that crossed the Canal du Nord made further progress during the day in the region northeast of Nesle and gained a footing on the Nesle heights west of Hill 77, taking prisoners, the war office announced.

Between the Aisne and the Allette the French and Americans continued to make progress on the plateau east of Crecy-au-Mont and Juvigny.

Despite vigorous German resistance Leully, east of Crecy-au-Mont, was captured. Terny-Sorny also was taken. Further headway was made north of Crecy (northeast of Soissons).

Franco-American troops are advancing westward along the road to Laon, the most important point behind this section of the Hindenburg line.

All the woods between the Allette and Chauny and the railroad in that vicinity have been occupied.

Numerous Austro-Hungarian prisoners continue to be taken by General Mangin's army, which is approaching Comcy north of Soissons.

The Germans twice counter-attacked along the Canal du Nord at Campagne, but the French positions were maintained.

### British Capture Peronne.

London, Sept. 3.—Field Marshal Haig reports that in addition to the capture of Peronne by the Australians, Flamcourt and St. Denis, in the same sector, were also captured. London troops have captured Bouchavesnes and Rancourt. Together the English and Australians in the two operations took more than 2,000 prisoners.

The British have reached the suburbs of Lens. Large fires are burning in the neighborhood of Lens and Arras. These are regarded as an indication of a further German retirement.

British troops continue to advance in the Lys salient southwest of Ypres.

### Yanks Win Two Towns.

Paris, Aug. 31.—North of Soissons where the Americans are fighting with the French the villages of Chavigny and Cuffles have been captured and the allied line advanced to the west of Crouy, according to the official communication issued here.

Northeast of Noyon the Canal du Nord has been crossed by the French at Catigny and Beaurains.

North of Soissons Franco-American troops captured Hill 159 and they now hold all the high ground between Soissons and Leury, according to information received from the battle front.

The Americans took the village of Juvigny after bitter resistance. Their positions extended north toward Chavigny late this afternoon, when the battle had developed into one of the most desperate in which Americans had yet fought.

Accompanied by a fleet of tanks and covered by a heavy artillery barrage the Americans swept forward against the German lines that slowly and reluctantly fell back over Juvigny plateau. The little operation carried out Wednesday by the French and Americans had been merely preparatory to the attack which began at seven o'clock in the morning.

### Fee Flees From Bailleul.

London, Aug. 31.—British troops crossed the Hindenburg line to the south of Bailleul. In the Lys salient, in Flanders, the British are reported to have taken Nootte Boom, three miles south of Bailleul. The Germans have retreated from the town of Bailleul.

### British Take Comblès.

London, Aug. 31.—British troops have captured Comblès, between Peronne and the Somme. It was officially announced by the British war office. Advanced British troops have crossed the Somme river south and west of Peronne. The British also captured Clercy-sur-Somme between Comblès and Peronne.

### French Capture Noyon.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The French, after capturing Noyon in heavy fighting continued their advance and now have a foothold on the southern slope of Mont St. Simeon, more than a mile to the east, according to the war office announcement. They also have taken Landrimont and Morlincourt and have crossed the Allette river at several points.

The Germans lost three complete ammunition trains at Breuil, five miles west of Ham, in their precipitate retreat.

### U. S. Troops Aided by Tank.

With the American Army in France, Aug. 30.—Late in the afternoon the Americans held positions in the fighting line in the Soissons region extending in a northerly direction from Chavigny.

The firing was continuous throughout the night on both sides, the German guns being especially active. The rains of the early evening ceased before the ground had been converted into mud, so, when the orders were given the men moved forward unimpeded.

According to the Daily Mail, Jones, who is thirty-six years old, attended night school as a boy and finally obtained his diploma. He was appointed foreman in a mine, but did not make good and was reduced to the ranks of a digger. But when another chance was given him he succeeded.

Shortly after the war broke out Jones joined the Cardiff "Pals," battalions of the South Wales borderers and has taken part in a number of big battles in France.

## HOW, WHEN AND WHERE MEN MUST REGISTER IN THE COMING DRAFT

"America's Final Demonstration  
of Military Efficiency."

"Registration day will be America's final demonstration of military efficiency. The selective service system has proved itself the most efficient method of raising the army that will bring about the prompt and final defeat of our national enemy."

"E. H. CROWDER,  
"Provost Marshal General."

## WHO MUST REGISTER

All male persons must register who shall have attained their eighteenth birthday and shall not have attained their forty-sixth birthday on or before the day set by the president for registration. The only exceptions are:

(A) Persons who, prior to the day set for the registration by the president, have registered either under the terms of the act approved May 18, 1917, or under the terms of the public resolution of congress approved May 20, 1918, whether called for service or not;

(B) Officers and enlisted men of the regular army, officers appointed, and men of the forces drafted, under the provisions of the act approved May 18, 1917; officers and enlisted men of the National Guard while in the service of the United States; and the officers of the officers' reserve corps and enlisted reserve corps while in the service of the United States; and

(C) Officers and enlisted men of the navy and marine corps, and officers and enlisted and enrolled men of the naval reserve force and marine corps reserve while in the service of the United States.

## HOW TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON REGISTRATION CARD AND IN- STRUCTIONS FOR REGIS- TRARS.

Detailed Information for Making Out  
Registration Card.

Both Registrars and Registrants will be guided by the instructions herein contained. The Registrar should study them before Registration Day, and the Registrant should read them carefully and prepare the answers in his mind before going to the Registration Table. The answers to the questions shall be given and the entries made in the numerical order stated. All answers will be written on the Registration Card in ink by the Registrar, who should be careful to spell all names correctly and to write legibly.

(Do not write on, mark, or otherwise mutilate the instructions. Do not remove them.)

(In some spaces as indicated in the directions, a device will be used to indicate the answers, a device which is designed to save the time of the Registrars.)

## REGISTRATION CARD.

SERIAL NUMBER.—Registrars shall leave this space blank.

ORDER NUMBER.—Registrars shall leave this space blank.

1. STATE YOUR NAME AS INDICATED. SPELL OUT EACH NAME IN FULL.

2. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS.—This means where you have your permanent home NOW, not the place where you were born, nor the place where you were born, unless that is your permanent home. Be prepared to give it, this winter, Woodward Ave., Detroit, Wayne County, Mich., or "R. F. D. No. 2, Jonesville, Smith County, Pa." If the registrant lives in an apartment house, he should state the number of the apartment, which he lives. If his address is "in care" of someone, this should be stated.

3. AGE IN YEARS.—State your age to the day. Do not state what you are, months or days. Be prepared to say "24," or "25," not "34 years, 3 months," or the like.

4. DATE OF BIRTH.—If you do not remember the year, start to answer as you would if some one asked you your birthday, as "October 12." Then say, "On my birthday, this year, I will be (or was) ..... years old." The registrar will fill in the year of birth. This may be obtained by the registrar by subtracting the age in years on this year's birthday from 1918.

## RACE.

5. WHITE.—If you are white, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 6, 7, 8 and 9 blank.

6. NEGRO.—If you are a negro, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 5, 7, 8 and 9 blank.

7. ORIENTAL.—If you are an oriental, the registrar will place a check in this space and proceed to the determination of your citizenship, leaving spaces 5, 6, 8 and 9 blank.

## INDIAN.

8. CITIZEN.—If you are a citizen Indian born in the United States, the registrar will place a check (✓) in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. If you are an Indian born in the United States is a citizen prior to his birth or before he attained the age of 21, was allotted land or received a patent in fee prior to May 8, 1906; (2) if he was allotted land subsequent to May 8, 1906, and received a patent in fee to his land; (3) if he was residing in the old Indian Territory on March 3, 1901; (4) if he lives separate and apart from his tribe and has adopted the habits of civilized life.

## NONCITIZEN.

9. NONCITIZEN.—If you are a non-

Register Early and Quickly.  
Our country must add more than two million soldiers to the American army of today to beat the Hun back into his den.

It will pick these soldiers from the 13,000,000 men who register next.

Use every effort to learn where you must register. Register as early and as quickly as you can.

Go prepared to give the vital facts about yourself. Answer the questions of the Registering Board. Don't ask questions.

citizen Indian born in the United States, the registrar will place a check (✓) in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. If you are an Indian born in the United States is a citizen prior to his birth or before he attained the age of 21, was allotted land or received a patent in fee prior to May 8, 1906; (2) if he was allotted land subsequent to May 8, 1906, and received a patent in fee to his land; (3) if he was residing in the old Indian Territory on March 3, 1901; (4) if he lives separate and apart from his tribe and has adopted the habits of civilized life.

## UNITED STATES CITIZEN.

10. NATURAL BORN.—If you are a native-born citizen of the United States, the registrar will place a check (✓) in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. If you were born in the United States, you were born in the United States, you are a native-born citizen of the United States irrespective of the citizenship of your parents. Any inhabitant of Porto Rico, who was a Spanish subject on April 11, 1899, and who resided in Porto Rico on that date, and continued to reside therein until April 11, 1900, is held to be a citizen of the United States, except such as are citizens of Porto Rico, as above defined, and any native of Porto Rico who was temporarily absent from the island on April 11, 1899, and has since returned, and is not a citizen of any foreign country, is held to be a citizen of the United States, provided he did not elect to retain his political status by making a declaration of intent to do so. Any citizen of Porto Rico, as above defined, and any native of Porto Rico who was temporarily absent from the island on April 11, 1899, and has since returned, and is not a citizen of any foreign country, is held to be a citizen of the United States, provided he did not elect to retain his political status by making a declaration of intent to do so.

11. NATURALIZED.—If you are a naturalized citizen of the United States, the registrar will place a check (✓) in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. You are a naturalized citizen if you have completed your naturalization, that is, if you have "taken out final papers." But you are not a citizen if you have only declared your intention to become a citizen (that is, if you have only "taken out first papers"); in the latter case you are a declarant.

12. CITIZEN BY FATHER'S NATURALIZATION.—If you are a citizen by your father's naturalization (or your mother's naturalization in case your father died) before you attained your majority, the registrar will place a check (✓) in this space and proceed to space 16, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under the laws of the United States, being under the age of twenty-one at the time of the naturalization of their parents, are, if dwelling in the United States before attaining their majority, considered as citizens thereof. (Sec. 2172, U. S. Rev. Stat., and 34 Stat. L., pt. 1, p. 1228.)

ALIEN.

13. DECLARANT.—If you are a declarant alien, the registrar will place a check (✓) in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 blank. You are a declarant if, although a citizen or subject of some other country, you have declared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States. This is referred to as "taking out first papers."

14. NONDECLARANT.—If you are a nondeclarant alien, the registrar will place a check (✓) in this space and proceed to space 15, leaving spaces 10, 11, 12 and 13 blank. You are a nondeclarant if you do not fall within one of the classes described in spaces 10, 11, 12 and 13, and are not an Indian. In other words, you are a nondeclarant alien if you are a citizen or subject of some other country than the United States and have not declared before a naturalization court your intention to become a citizen of the United States, that is, have not "taken out first papers."

15. This need be answered only by declarant and nondeclarant aliens. Remember that a declarant is not yet a citizen of the United States. If you are an alien of either class, state the name of your country, which the registrar will write in this space, for example, "Great Britain," "France," "Italy," "Spain," etc. In the case of Czechoslovak, German, Austrian, Poles, Alsatians, Lorrainers, and persons of like status, the registrar may answer "Czechoslovak," "German," "Austrian," "Pole," etc., as subject of Germany or Austria-Hungary, "Alsatian," etc., and such an entry shall be made by the registrar.

If not a citizen of the United States, of what nation are you a citizen or subject?

16. PRESENT OCCUPATION.—This means your present occupation, trade, or employment, which the registrar will enter in this space. Do not state what you once did, nor what you have done since the time, nor what you are best fitted to do. Simply state what your job is right now, briefly, as "farmer," "miner," "student," "laborer" (or farming, rolling mill, in automobile, wagon, or other factory), "machinist in automobile factory," etc. If you hold an office under State or Federal Government, name the office you hold.

17. EMPLOYER'S NAME.—If you are working for an individual, firm, corporation, or association, state its name. If in business, trade, profession, or employment for yourself, so state. If you are an officer of the State or Federal Government, say whether your office is under the United States, the State, one county, or a municipality. The registrar will make an appropriate entry.

18. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS.—This means where you work. Give the number and name of street first, then city or town, then county and State, or R. F. D. number first, then town, then county and State. The registrar will make the entries.

19. NAME.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The Registrar will make the entry.

20. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The Registrar will make the entries.

21. NEAREST RELATIVE.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The Registrar will make the entry.

22. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The Registrar will make the entries.

23. NEAREST RELATIVE.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The Registrar will make the entry.

24. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The Registrar will make the entries.

25. NEAREST RELATIVE.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The Registrar will make the entry.

26. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The Registrar will make the entries.

27. NEAREST RELATIVE.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The Registrar will make the entry.

28. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The Registrar will make the entries.

29. NEAREST RELATIVE.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The Registrar will make the entry.

30. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The Registrar will make the entries.

31. NEAREST RELATIVE.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The Registrar will make the entry.

32. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The Registrar will make the entries.

33. NEAREST RELATIVE.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The Registrar will make the entry.

34. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The Registrar will make the entries.

35. NEAREST RELATIVE.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The Registrar will make the entry.

36. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The Registrar will make the entries.

37. NEAREST RELATIVE.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The Registrar will make the entry.

38. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The Registrar will make the entries.

39. NEAREST RELATIVE.—If you are married and your wife is living, her name should be stated. If you are single or your wife is dead, you should state the name of your nearest blood relative. If you are married and have no blood relative, the name of a close friend should be stated. The Registrar will make the entry.

40. ADDRESS.—In stating the address, give the number and name of the street first, then the city or town, then the county and State; or R. F. D. number first, then post office, then county and State. The Registrar will make the entries.

## VAST ARMY IS CALLED

6 PET. 12 NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT AS REGISTRATION DAY.

Full Military Man Power of the Nation Is Ordered Mobilized—Text of Proclamation.

Washington, Wt., the publication of the president's proclamation setting September 12 as the day on which all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five must register, machinery of the provost marshal's office was set in motion to carry out the second great enrollment.

The bill, completed in congress Saturday, had been sent to the White House for the president's signature soon after the house and senate convened.

It is estimated that at least 12,778,758 men will register this time, compared with nearly 10,000,000 on the first registration of men from twenty-one to thirty-one on June 5, 1917.

All Must Register.

The hours of registration will be from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., and all state and local officials are called on to make immediate arrangements for maintenance of registration places on that day.

The President's Proclamation.

After citing the law and stating the regulations for registration, the president's proclamation reads as follows:

"Fifteen months ago the men of the country from twenty-one to thirty years of age were registered. Three months ago and again this month those who had just reached the age of twenty-one were added. It now remains to include all men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

"This is not a new policy. A century and a quarter ago it was deliberately ordained by those who were then responsible for the safety and defense of the nation that the duty of military service should rest upon all able bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. We now accept and fulfill the obligation which they established, an obligation expressed in our national statutes from that time until now. We solemnly purpose a decisive victory of arms and deliberately to devote the larger part of the military man power of the nation to the accomplishment of that purpose.

Lauds Younger Soldiers.

"The younger men have from the first been ready to go. They have furnished voluntary enlistments out of all proportion to their numbers. Our military authorities regard them as having the highest combatant qualities. Their youthful enthusiasm, their virile eagerness, their gallant spirit of daring make them the admiration of all who see them in action. They covet not only the distinction of serving in this great war, but also the inspiring memories which hundreds of thousands of them will cherish through the years to come, of a great day and a great service for their country and for mankind.

"By the men of the older group now called upon the opportunity now opened to them will be accepted with the calm resolution of those who realize the full, the deep and solemn significance of what they do. Having made a



## RURAL NEWS

### LAKE VILLA

The James Leonard family were home for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Keller are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son Saturday, Aug. 31.

Cribb school began Tuesday with Miss Stella Kerr as teacher and Miss Ruby Falch as teacher of the Monaville school.

Miss Laura Bensley, who has made her home with Mrs. Henry Miller for more than a year, has gone to Chicago, where she has a position.

The Ladies Aid sale Saturday evening was well attended and the ladies cleared \$125, and desire to thank all who helped to make it a success.

School will begin Monday, Sept. 9, with Miss Buck of Plattsville, Wis., principal, Miss McNamara of Burlington as intermediate and Miss Mathews, who needs no introduction, as primary. With such a good working force, we hope for splendid results. Sand Lake school will not be opened but their pupils will attend here.

Revival meeting services will begin next Sunday, September 8th, at Lake Villa Methodist church. The Rev. E. L. English, pastor of the M. E. church at Zion City, Ill., will be the Evangelist. He is an excellent preacher and all who will come to hear him will be sure to appreciate him. The church is especially urged to be very much in prayer for these services. We believe that "the prayers of a righteous man availeth much." God will certainly bless a praying people. The time of the services are: Life work circle, each evening at 7:30. Preaching at 7:45. The services will close promptly at 9:00 o'clock. Meetings every evening except Saturday. A special invitation is given to everyone to attend all of these meetings.

Margaret Ann King was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 15, 1845, died at her home in Lake Villa, Aug. 28, 1918, aged 73 years and 13 days. Early in life she came with her parents to Illinois, and settled in Lake county near Sand Lake, where she met and married Henry Miller more than 50 years ago. Their home was on the farm at Sand Lake up to about 15 years ago when they moved to Lake Villa. Five children, Will, on the home farm, Fred and Mary of Waukegan; Jay of Racine and Carl of Lake Villa, besides 12 grandchildren and 2 great grandchildren are left to mourn the loss of a loving mother. She has been a sufferer from paralysis and other troubles for several years and was always cheerful through it all. For some months she had been confined to her bed and wheel chair and we cannot help but feel that she is much better off with her Heavenly Father. She was a faithful and loyal member of the Royal Neighbor camp No. 460. The funeral was held at the church on Friday afternoon with Rev. Snyder officiating and burial took place in Sand Lake cemetery beside her husband who preceded her two years ago.



**VOTE FOR  
LEW A. HENDEE**  
For County Clerk

Republican Candidate for Re-Election, will be a vote for Efficiency in Public Office.

Eight Years' Experience, Tried and Proved Capable.

**"HE KNOWS HIS JOB"**

### TREVOR

Louis Scherf of Withee, Wis., called on relatives here Wednesday.

Misses Mary Sheen and Olive Curtis are visiting relatives in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robbins motored to Lake Mills on Monday for a visit.

Miss Lucile Evans entertained Miss Gretchen Yopp of Racine Sunday.

Mrs. Harrison of Milwaukee is visiting her sister Mrs. Maggie Parks.

Chas. Oetting and family of Chicago are visiting at Mrs. Ann Sheen's.

Miss Margaret Wians of Winnetka is visiting her cousin, Miss H. Brown.

Our new blacksmith, who bought out Fred Murphy took possession Thursday.

Mrs. Smith entertained Thursday afternoon in honor of her mother's birthday.

Quite a number attended the Old Settler's picnic at Paddock's Lake last Thursday.

Miss Olive Curtis went to Burlington Sunday, where she will attend high school the coming year.

Mrs. Maggie Watson and daughter of Edgewater spent the week-end with her cousin, Ira Brown and family.

Miss Rachel Smith a nurse from Kenosha hospital spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Fred Brown.

August Baethke autoed to Kenosha Tuesday, Otto Hanke and family of Antioch and Mr. Singler and family accompanied him.

Mrs. Schumacher and two children and Chas. Oetting were Chicago passengers on the train that was wrecked near Antioch last Tuesday.

Harold Mickle, who spent the past week in Chicago came home Saturday. Two friends accompanied him and remained over Labor day.

On account of illness Miss Burroughs of Dodge, was obliged to resign her position as teacher in the Trevor school. Miss Evelyn Orvis of Camp Lake will supply the vacancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Baethke entertained their son Walter and family of Kenosha, Edgar and wife of Chicago, also Mrs. Baethke's brother and family of Chicago over Sunday and Labor day.

Albert Mutz and family, John Mutz, Jr., Mrs. Minnie Mutz Schumacher and family and Mrs. Lillie Mutz Letzler and family of Chicago spent Sunday and Labor day with the Mutz family.

**DR. L. H. COULSON**  
Veterinarian

Both Phones Grayslake, Ill.

**T. N. DONNELLY & CO.**

Loan and Diamond Broker

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.  
24 North Dearborn St. Chicago

### WILMOT

Miss Eva Darby left Friday to resume her school duties at Wausau.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Heggeman and Vera motored to Kenosha Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds spent Saturday and Sunday in Kenosha.

Mr. Stensil has purchased a new Chalmers for use on the mail route.

Pvt. John Mutz of Chicago spent the week end at the home of his parents.

Fred Madden was out from Kenosha to spend Labor day with his family in Wilmot.

Mrs. Westlake and children spent Sunday with relatives at English Prairie.

Miss Ada Dean resumed her duties as teacher in the Wheatland district Tuesday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ross Schenning, of Schennington, an eight pound son on August 28.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Kruckman and Margaret spent Saturday and Sunday at Crystal Lake.

Misses Eda and Rosa Bufton left on Monday to resume their positions in the Kenosha schools.

Arthur Buckley has returned to his home in Chicago after spending the summer in Wilmot.

Mrs. W. Dobyns and Gene of Waukegan spent the first of the week with Wilmot relatives.

Two blue stars are to be added to the Holy Name service flag for Dr. Arthur Blum and Baltis Bohm.

Mr. and Mrs. Kleinhaus of Milwaukee returned home the first of the week after a visit with Rev. Jedele and family.

George Panknin spent the latter part of the week in Chicago, the guest of Harold Kilburg.

Misses Alice and Elsie Bufton left on Monday for Billings, Montana, where they will teach for the coming year.

Rev. and Mrs. Jedele entertained Rev. Bunker and family of Kenosha and Mr. and Mrs. Pritzlaff and family of Milwaukee through the week.

Mrs. Geo. Faulkner entertained Mrs. Henry Christensen and daughter Alta this week. Mr. Christensen and Vera came out from Chicago for the week end.

Fred and Floyd Hanneman spent the week end at Whitewater with friends. Fred left for Marshfield the fore part of the week to take charge of the Commercial Dept. of the Marshfield high school.

### HICKORY

Harmon Hollenbeck spent last week in Kenosha.

D. B. Webb and wife motored to River Forest Labor day.

Mrs. Bert Edwards is entertaining her sister and family of Chicago.

Mrs. Earl Edwards and children have returned to their home in River Forest after spending the summer at the D. B. Webb home.

Mr. and Mrs. Savage and Clarence of Evanston, George Erb of Chicago and Julius Erb of Great Lakes spent Labor day at A. T. Savage's.

### MILLBURN

Irene Kidd is attending high school at Antioch.

Miss Ruth Pollock is teaching the Rosecrans school.

Miss Anna Drom of Antioch will teach the Waterbury school.

Jessie Ann Strang returned home from St. John, Ind., Friday.

Mrs. Mooney and Mrs. Burke of Antioch were callers here Sunday.

The Red Cross society will meet with Mrs. Ethel Bonner, Sept. 11.

N. Neilson left Friday for New York where he will visit A. K. Bain family.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Jack gave a party Saturday evening in honor of their children and a very pleasant evening was spent.

### FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Missouri and Iowa land for sale. For particulars address.

C. O. GALIGER,  
Clio, Iowa.

**J. L. REDDING, D. V. M.**

Veterinary Surgeon  
Calls Answered Promptly

Phones: Antioch, 164 R 1  
Local, 1 L, 1 S, 1 L.

RUSSELL, ILL.

The Readers of this paper all know

J. K. Dering

Cedar Crest Farm, and he asks you to vote for

**CHAS. M. MODERWELL**

Candidate for Congress

He is our kind of a man--clean, honest, and always trying to do right. We need him in Congress.

## YOUR CONGRESSMAN

It has been truthfully said, "Never in American history have brains and character been needed more in Congress of the United States than they will be at this time, probably within the life of the next Congress, when Germany breaks and peace comes."

### The Future is at Stake

Not only is it important that a Congressman be selected who has the capacity for the place, IT IS VITAL. The war MUST be won. Rehabilitation and readjustment must be made. The Congress must do the work and provide the means. The future is at stake.

It is no time to send mediocre men to Congress. It will not do to support a candidate simply because, for political reasons, he has been put forward by a faction or organization. The day for the mere political office seeker has passed.

It is both our civic and patriotic duty to go to the polls on Wednesday, September 11 and nominate the best talent and character available in our district. Investigate all your candidates. Inquire as to their fitness to solve the many important governmental problems now confronting us.

After concluding your investigation, we feel confident you will nominate

**CHAS. M. MODERWELL, for Congress, 10th district**  
Moderwell Campaign Committee

Ask Any Man Who Knows Him

Primary Day, Wednesday, September 11th.

